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OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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BY

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor:—I have just taken a glance at the 2nd number of Sidney Rigdon's paper.—He tries to show that a division of the church was predicted by the Savior in the parable of the ten virgins; but his logic will all fail on this point. He will never get one half of the church. Consequently the division which he has caused is not predicted of, neither alluded to in the Scriptures which he quotes. But that he is a branch spoken of, none I presume will deny. The Book of Mormon speaks of some bitter branches that were to be cut off, and I am free to confess that he is one of them, and has been legally cut off by the authorities of the church. He tries however to show that Joseph was cut off for his transgressions; yet when he came here first from Pittsburgh, he said that God had shown him that a guardian must be appointed to the church to carry out the measures of Joseph, and he offered himself as the guardian, but was rejected. And now he says to carry out the measures of Joseph would be death.

Mr. Rigdon, do you not remember how you came into a certain council about the 1st of April or latter part of March last, that had been organized by Joseph Smith; and also how you danced and shouted, and threw your feet so high that you came well nigh falling backwards upon the stove? Certainly you must remember this; for you frothed at the mouth like a mad man, and gave glory to God so long and loud that you became entirely hoarse and exhausted. Your song was, "Glory to God and the Lamb that I have lived in this time, Hallelujah to Jesus that mine eyes have seen this day, and thanks to my brethren that I have been permitted to enter here, for of a surety God is with you a power and glory." Do you not recollect, Mr. Rigdon, saying to me—Do or two after, at your own house, when you were standing in the door and I just without, that every body might know that God was there. "I know that he was there," said you "even in that council." Now you say that Joseph was a bad man, and has been for a long time. You say that all the authorities here are base and wicked. But you did declare that if ever a man died a martyr to the cause of God, Joseph Smith did; and that he went to Heaven holding the keys of the kingdom, and that the kingdom must be built up unto him (Joseph Smith.) You also said that you had seen Joseph in a vision, and that he occupied this important station. You declared that God had shown you these things, and you had not attempt to deny it; for there are thousands of witnesses here of both male and female that heard you. And why are you now prating against him and the church, giving yourself the lie and rendering yourself a burlesque upon all honesty, integrity, consistency and uprightness.

Your race, sir, is about run; and unless you speedily repeat the hand of God will soon be heavily upon you. And if you do repeat and eat your own words, that will damn you in the eye of reason and justice; so you are bound to come to naught, and that speedily, turn which way you will or go forward in your present course. If you go forward in your present course, you will waste your strength and spirit, and God will condemn you. But if you repent, you are only damned for this world in the eyes of men, and you may get salvation at last.

The Editor of Mr. Rigdon's paper is very sure that Nauvoo is doomed to be overthrown. I would say, don't be so fast. Nauvoo will live to preach the funeral sermon of the pretended "branch," and her daughters chant thy requiem. When thy memory only lives to be a stink in thy nostrils, and also in the nostrils of God and his people, when thou art as powerless as John C. Bennett, or Judas Iscariot, then know that you have fought against Jehovah, and lied in his holy name.

ORSON HYDE.

Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1844.
MR. TAYLOR:—Six—I have attempted in the following communication, to give you a few thoughts upon education, which if you would be so kind as to give an insertion in your valuable paper, you would much oblige. Yours respectively.

J. M. MONROE.

We have been commanded by the Lord, "to seek wisdom out of the best books;" but from the best understanding I can give of the matter, I am rather of the opinion that this command has been to a great degree neglected. Indeed, some of the elders seem to think that there is no necessity for studying, and increasing their stores of wisdom, by reading and research; for, say they, when asked the reason, "The Lord inspires us with matter, and puts words in our mouths," therefore there can be no necessity for our puzzling our brains with study. I do

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not, by any means, intend to deny that the Lord will even in these days, inspire the hearts of men with matter, such as may be for the benefit and salvation of this generation: I do not deny but that he will bestow a great portion of his spirit upon us, to enable them to explain the principles of salvation to mankind. But I do deny that he will inspire unlearned, illiterate ignorant men to become learned and intelligent. As well might we ask God to give us our bread and butter already spread. It is entirely contrary to his manner of procedure in any age of the world.

He gives us the means, and we must make use of them; he gives us the use of the land, the regular changes of the seasons, night and day, rain and sunshine, and every thing necessary to make our grain grow; but, if we are so foolish, as to suppose that he will feed us without any exertion upon our part, we should soon starve to death. Unless we plant we never can gather; unless we sow we never can reap.

Just so it is with education. The Lord has given us our mental faculties; but, unless we make use of them, we never can become intelligent. We might pray all the days of our life, for the Lord to enable us to speak and write correctly; but, we never could do it without some knowledge of the principles of Grammar. The generality of our elders are proverbial for their talents and learning; but there are others who are unlearned and illiterate, who go out preaching, trusting in the Lord (as they say) to supply them with every thing needful. And what is the result? They very seldom are the means of bringing any well educated individuals into the Church: And why? because the learned of the Gentiles will not believe that the ignorant uninformed Mormon elders are capable of teaching them anything; and generally will not go to hear them. I do not wish to be understood, as repudiating the idea of trusting in the Lord, as I conceive it all important; but the manner of delivery is your own; the words are of your own choice. You may try it wherever and whenever you please; you will find that howmeversoe of the spirit of God a man may possess; if he in general makes his lord & master, he will do so still; if he generally is vulgar in his comparisons and expressions, he will remain so. It must be well known to most of our elders that the master is more than the master, with this generation.

When the natural weight of truth is connected with a beautiful style of delivery, it will much more readily find its way to the hearts of the public. Therefore, in order that we "may become all things to all men," that we may be instrumental in the hands of God of doing more good, and that we may be obedient to all the commands of God, let us do every thing in our power to become more learned and intelligent. We have been too long asleep to the necessity of education; we have been so much occupied with the stirring events: the wars, persecutions, and murders, which have followed each other in such rapid succession for the last few years, that we as a people, have too much neglected the education of ourselves and our children. Let us now awake to a sense of its importance.

One of the most necessary points of education for out young men, is Grammar; that they may be enabled to express their thoughts either in speaking or writing, correctly. It is absolutely indispensable for any one who has any ambition to become a good speaker, to speak grammatically. It also often happens that we are called upon to express our thoughts in writing, either in letters for private correspondence, or for publication; need I say how necessary in the latter case is a knowledge of Grammar and Composition.

I have just opened an evening school, purposely for the benefit of such individuals, and intend to pursue a course by which they will be enabled to write and speak correctly, and be prepared for the actual business of life. The two great difficulties which assail any individual, on attempting to speak and write an essay, are the want of ideas, and the power of expressing them justly. These are the difficulties which I shall endeavor to enable my pupils to overcome. Grammar is generally thought to be a dry difficult study; but by explaining its use and bearings, illustrating it by familiar examples, and making the students apply it immediately to writing, I hope to render it beautiful, easy and pleasing. The writing of Compositions is also thought to be one of the most difficult arts to be acquired by the student; but by pursuing a gradual course, and leading them on from one thought to another, increasing step by step, they will soon be surprised at the ease with which they can communicate their thoughts on paper.

I am aware that there is a false feeling of pride or shame existing in the minds of many young gentlemen and ladies, which hinders them from acquiring knowledge. They are ashamed to let their teachers and fellow students know the extent of their ignorance. I hope to see this false feeling cast away as un-

worthy of our characters. We must remember that we are not to blame for our ignorance inasmuch as we have made use of our opportunities, that we are never too old to learn, and that we never can learn younger. I have put my terms so low that they are within the compass of almost every one; and I presume that a better opportunity for acquiring some knowledge of the important points of education I have named will never occur.

The young ladies may think that all this has no reference to them; but, if they ever expect to become companions to men of intelligence; it will be necessary to get some education that they may become more worthy of their situation. Let the young ladies get knowledge, that Nauvoo may be as far-famed for its wisdom, as it is now for its beauty. J. M. M.

From the New York Mirror.

IMPORTANT ARTICLE TO SUFFERERS BY FEVER AND AGUE. [A very learned medical friend has taken the pains to copy for us, from a late work, not republished in this country, the following important observations on this subject of general sympathy.]

MALARIA. Consists in certain invisible effluvia or emanations from the surface of the earth, which were formerly called Marsh Malaria, but to which it has, of late years become fashionable to apply the foreign term malaria.

Malaria is a specific poison, producing specific effects upon the human body. In its medical sense, it is not simply bad air. Thus we hear of the Malaria of large cities, but argue when it occurs in large cities, is very seldom the growth of such places. The impure air incident to large cities and populous towns is prejudicial enough to health, but it does not generate fever—neither continued fever nor intermission.

The effluvia which thus forms the sole exciting cause of intermitting and remittent fevers proceed from the surface of the earth, and are gaseous or aeroform, or at any rate they are inverted to the atmosphere; but they are imperceptible to any of our senses. Of their physical or chemical qualities we know nothing. We are indeed aware of their existence only by their noxious effects, and the inference that they exist, was not made till within the last century and a half. To the deleterious agent, a certain degree of temperature seems necessary. It does not appear to exist within the arctic circle, nor does it manifest itself during the colder seasons of more temperate climates. The nearer we approach the equator, the more abundant, virulent, does the poison become, wherever it is evolved at all.

Another condition of the development of the poison—it requires a certain degree of moisture. Not only a certain degree of heat and a certain degree of moisture, but the presence of all the four elements of the ancients, would appear to be requisite for the production of the poison.—The water of the marshes has been examined under the microscope, analyzed again and again with a view to the discovery of this pestilential agent, but in vain.

A more likely way to detect the noxious material, would seem to be by examining the air of the marshy districts, and this has been done repeatedly by expert chemists, and with the same want of success—the poisonous principle eludes the test of the most delicate chemical agents. Where there is much heat and much moisture, there we usually find, also, much rank vegetation and much vegetable dissolution and decay. The belief was natural, therefore, as it has been general, that the putrefaction of vegetable matter was somehow or other requisite to the formation of the poison that exists so commonly in swampy situations.—This belief obtains almost universal acceptance, yet very strong facts have been adduced to show that the decomposition of vegetable substances, is only an accidental accompaniment of the malaria, and not by any means an essential condition of its evolution. The decomposition of vegetable matter goes on abundantly without the production of Malaria. The rotting cabbage leaves of Covent Garden, and those which taint the air of the streets during the hot weather of summer, give rise to noague, neither are marshes necessary to produce Malaria; but Dr. William Ferguson, a physician who has had, and who has well used, very sufficient opportunities of investigating the question, shows that vegetation is not necessary, that the peculiar poison may abound where there is no decaying vegetable matter to decay.

Now these facts, and facts like these, seem to prove that the Malaria, and the product of vegetable decomposition, are two distinct things, they are often in company with each other, but they have no necessary connexion. In producing Malaria it appears to be requisite that there should be a surface capable of absorbing moisture, and that this surface should be flooded and soaked with water and then dried, and the higher the temperature and the quicker the process, the more plentiful and the more virulent,

(more virulent, probably, because more plenitul) is the poison that is evolved.

The putrefaction of animal matter is sometimes spoken of as an element in the forman of the malarious poison; but evidence refutes this supposition as completely as it excludes the alleged necessity of putrefaction. It can be proved that neither animal nor vegetable decomposition is sufficient to generate fever or fever.

There is good reason for believing that it is the poisonous emanations proceeding from parts of the surface that have been flooded and the dried, rather than from parts that are still wet and putrid, and this elucidates a circumstance very often noticed, viz: that neighboring places, especially high and low lands lying near each other, change their character in respect to salubrity, upon the occurrence of one. The low grounds which had previously been dangerous, become healthy when they are flooded over, and the higher lands which are made wet and which rapidly dry again, produce the Malaria abundantly. In the same reason, i.e. edges or borders of swamps are more unsafe than their centres. The dry and half dried margin of the pasture-rooms are prolific of the evil, whence from the want of confining banks, those margins have been flooded by the rising of the waters. There is no observation more general, than that in malarious localities, ague and remittent fevers abound more in hot and dry years, than in the which are cold and moist. And this fluency of temperature it is, which mainly determines the differences observed regard to these fevers at different elevations and in different seasons of the year. In the higher grounds ague occurs; you descend, and the mean atmospheric temperature increases, remittent fever met with; and in the lowest and hottest parts, fever becomes continued. When the Malaria prevails, it produces its peculiar consequences, chiefly in certain seasons, and it is in Autumn, especially, that ague and aguish fevers occur—that is to say, after the heats of summer, the more the hotter and drier the preceding summer, the more pregnant and fatal are the autumnal fevers.

No very plain or extensive observations have yet been made in respect to the kind of soil from which malaria is most apt to be extricated. Such as is loose, pebbly, porous, and sandy, appears highly favorable to their formation; some soils, which containing much clay, are very retentive of moisture.

All marshy districts are much more dangerous at night than in the day time. Whether the poison be then more copiously excreted, or whether it be merely condensed or concentrated by the diminished temperature, or whether the body is at that more susceptible of its influence; certainly is more active and pernicious during the hours of darkness. The practical lesson to be derived from a knowledge of this fact, is obvious. In malarious countries, the open air must be avoided. Early to bed, is always a good wholesome rule, but the other half of a proverb, early to rise, becomes, in such districts, an unsafe precept.

The Malaria loves the ground. It tends downwards. This may be one reason why lying down to sleep in the open air, night is so very perilous.—The lowroom of the same house may contain a noxious effluvia, while the upper airfree.

The Malaria is movable by the wind. It is capricious, therefore of being carried from the one where it generated, and to other places which might else be free from it healthy. In this respect, it is analogous to a heavy fog or vapor.—The conveyance of the poison, like a cloud or fog, from one part of the surface of the ground to another, it is very important and to in all places, and especially in tropical countries, where the wind blows for a certain time from the same quarter. We are thus enabled to account for the apparent exception to the last mentioned property—it's prevalence of low elevated situations. It will be perceived below the Malaria may roll up, and hang cumulated upon the side of a hill town in which a current of air sets steadily on, or across, neighboring marsh, the poison may thus be blown over a hill deposited on the other side of it. The wind may thus transport the Malaria to a distance, and thereby render it at unhealthy, which, naturally, would not so; so also it is of service in clearing the poison from other places and preventing concentration.

It is a well ascertained fact, that Malaria is deposed of its noxious properties, by passing over even a small surface of water—probably they are absorbed by it—and thus another proof of their tendency downwards.

Another remarkable property of Malaria is its action towards, and its adherence to foliage of lofty umbrageous trees, so it is very dangerous, in malarious places, to go under large thick trees, and more dangerous to sleep under them. But this property (thus a source of evil to those who are ignorant

of it,) affords, when known, and rightly made use of, a mode of protection and remedy against the influence of the miasma. In the territory of Guinea, where large trees abound, the settlers live fearlessly and unhurt, close to the most pestiferous marshes, and to the leeward of them, provided a screen, or belt of trees be interposed.

It appears from the facts detailed, that dweltlings unfortunately built in the vicinity of marshes, might sometimes be rendered safe and salubrious, by encircling at a little distance, a hedge of trees, or perhaps even by drawing round them a broad moat of water. Such experiments deserve at least, a fair trial.

From the U. S. Saturday P. M.

MILLERISM.

We several times proposed to make the delusion of "Millerism," as it is termed, the subject of an article in the Post, during its former paroxysms; but forbore, partly from a dislocation to meddle with the faith of any man or set of men, and partly because the delusion would, we thought, work its own cure, by the falsification of the prophecy, in the going by of the time at which its consummation was placed. And as that period passed, and remained firm and undestroyed, we looked to see the matter completely at an end, and people returning to their accustomed occupations, and to their sober senses.

But, to our great astonishment, we now find the delusion resuming its sway; with if not more general extent, more extravagance than ever. We learn not only in this city, but at other and distant points, the zeal of the pseudo-prophets has again blown up the excitement. We find the believers carried into the most strange conduct, and the most pitiable perversion of all the rules of duty, and of all the obligations, both of religion and of prudence.

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There were several such prophets in France in the seventeenth century—but one of the most remarkable seems of that era, was John Mason, a minister of Wanstead, near Stratford, near Buckingham, England.—Mason believed himself to be Elias and announced that Christ was shortly to appear on earth, and fix his throne at Stratford. An immense concourse met at the appointed time, and with fiddles and other musical instruments, with dancing and other tumultuous signs of joy awaited the coronation. Poor Mason died in 1697, a full believer in the delusion that he had frequent conversations with the King of Kings.

Painfully absurd as is such conduct, we have no disposition to make it the subject of ridicule, although the temptation to do it is strong, and although, perhaps, exposure of the absurdity of such conduct is the best argument against it. But we have collected to day a list of a few of the most prominent delusions of this nature in the history of the world, and present them as but a part of the experience of the past, in order to show the disappointed in their expectations, that they are not the first in the order of time, or the only ones, by many thousands, who have been carried away by such fanatics.

Without referring to the delusions of the Jews, who looked for a temporal reign of Christ as an earthly potentate; or the mistaken among the early Christians, who confidently predicted the second advent of the Savior as to occur at the end of the Roman Empire, giving him also an earthly kingdom; or to the manner in which the end of the crusades, and the victory of the Christians over the Moslem, would establish the kingdom—will look to the later manifestations of the consequences of mistaking the promises of the gospel, and confounding things spiritual and temporal. It is sufficient to say, that the later delusions are but a perpetuation of the error of those who, in early times, rose, and saying, "I am Christ," deserved many.

In the year 1612, it was predicted and promised that the Mediterranean Sea should be dried up, that believers should pass to Jerusalem on foot, there to build a new city. After what we have seen in our own time, it will be readily credited that Italy was filled with pilgrims, waiting the drying up of the sea, to commence their journeys; and the misery which these persons suffered, and which they inflicted upon their friends and dependents by their infatuation, will be easily imagined.

In 1521 John Stofleus, a mathematician and astrologer of Subiaco, predicted a great deluge, and he was so far believed that those who owned lands near the sea sold out at great loss. Boats were published giving cheap directions how to escape the inundation; and surveyors actually consulted the stars, and pointed out what places would be least exposed to the waters. Boats were built and placed on the tops of high pillars, in which the believers sat, with their families, waiting for the water to come up, and float them off. Many arches were contrived, with breathing holes in the top, in which men might live, with the waters around them, until the waters had passed away. The time fixed for the inundation proved a

is an end of the world so far as he or she is concerned. We do not think of preparing for it by waiting in idleness—not should any man prepare for the end of all things in any other way than by a continuance of the performance of our duties to our Maker, fellowmen, and to ourselves.

Since we wrote the preceding, the following eloquent passage from Morelism, relative to the state of the Christian world in the tenth century—a period previous to those in which the instances we have quoted above occurred—has fallen under our eyes:

"Among the opinions which took possession of the minds of men, none occasioned such a universal panic, nor such dreadful impressions of terror and dismay, as a notion that now prevailed of the imminent approach of the day of judgment. This notion, which took its rise from a remarkable passage in the Revelations of St. John, and had been entertained by some teachers in the preceding century was advanced publicly by many at that time, and spreading itself with amazing rapidity through the European provinces, it drew them into great consternation and anguish. They imagined that St. John had clearly foretold that after a thousand years from the birth of Christ, Satan was to be let loose from his prison, Anti-Christ to come, and the destruction and the confusione of the world to follow those great and terrible events. Hence prodigious numbers of people abandoned all the civil connections and their paternal relations; and, giving over to the monasteries all their lands, treasures, and worldly effects, repaired with the utmost precipitation to Palestine, where they imagined that Christ would descend from heaven to judge the world.

"Others devoted themselves by a solemn and voluntary oath to the service of the churches, convents, and priesthood, whose slaves they became in the most rigorous sense of the word, performing daily heavy tasks; and all this from a notion that the Supreme Judge would diminish their sentence, and look upon them with a more favorable and propitious eye, on account of their having made themselves slaves of their ministers. When an eclipse of the sun or moon happened to be visible, the cities were deserted; and their miserable inhabitants fled for refuge to caverns, and hid themselves among the craggy rocks, and under the bending summits of steep mountains. The rich attempted to bribe the Deity, by rich donations conferred on the ecclesiastical and monastic orders, who were looked upon as the immediate vicegerents of heaven. In many places, temples, palaces, and noble edifices, both public and private, were left to suffer decay; they were deliberately pulled down, from a notion that they were no longer of any use, since the final dissolution of all things was at hand.

In a word, no language is sufficient to express the confusion and despair that tormented the minds of these miserable mortals on this occasion. The general delusion was, indeed, opposed and combated by the discerning few, who endeavored to dispel these groundless terrors, and to efface the notions from which they arose in the minds of the people. But their attempts were ineffectual; nor could the apprehensions of the superstitious multitude be entirely removed before the end of this century. Then, when they saw that the so much dreaded period had passed without the arrival of the great calamity, they began to understand that St. John had not foretold what they so much feared."

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Tyler really is gratified that 20,000,000 of people have elected the president this year "without committing any acts of violence!" The *murder* of one of the candidates (Gen. Smith) for the high office, and the "Philadelphia riots," are not considered "acts of violence." Wo unto the scribes, pharisees, hypocrites!

MESSAGE.

To the Senate
and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continual cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and blessings which our country, under his kind providence, has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the harmony of our political system. The great moral spectacle has been exhibited, of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000 of people, having performed the high and important duty of electing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any acts of violence, or of manifestation, or a spirit of insubordination to the laws. The great and inestimable right of suffrage has been exercised by all who were invested with it, under the laws of the different States, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selection of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, and to place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which it is our happiness to live. That the deepest interest has been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the election, is not less true than highly creditable to them. Vast multitudes have assembled, from time

to time, at various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits and pretensions of those who were presented for their suffrages; but no armed soldier has been necessary to restrain, within proper limits, the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controlling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which, with mere individual exceptions, everywhere possess the American mind, and controls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men. We cannot dwell upon this picture without recognizing in it that deep and devout attachment, on the part of the people, to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity.

The great objection which has always prevailed against the election by the people of their chief executive officer, has been the apprehension of tumults and disorders, which might involve in ruin the entire government. A security against this, is found not only in the fact before alluded to, but in the additional fact that we live under a confederacy embracing already twenty-six States—no one of which has power to control the election. The popular vote in each State is taken at the time appointed by the laws, and such vote is announced by the electoral college, without reference to the decision of other States. The right of suffrage, and the mode of conducting the election, are regulated by the laws of each State; and the election is distinctly federative in all its prominent features. Thus it is, that unlike what might be the results under a consolidated system, riotous proceedings, should they prevail, could only affect the elections in single States, without disturbing, to any dangerous extent, the tranquillity of others. The great experiment of a political confederacy—each member of which is supreme as to all matters appertaining to its local interests, and its internal peace and happiness; while, by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all the protection of its citizens in matters not domestic—has been so far crowned with complete success. The world has witnessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and, under the guidance and direction of a superintending Providence, the developments of the past may be regarded but as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the bright prospects of that future we shall find, as patriots and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate and cherish a love of union, and to frown down every measure or effort which may be made to alienate the States, or the people of the States, in sentiment and feeling, from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the terms of our political compact, and above all, a sacred observance of the guarantees of the constitution, will preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeopardy. The guarantees of religious freedom, of the freedom of the press, of the liberty of speech, of the trial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of each of the States—leaving the private citizen in the full exercise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature, and to each State the privilege, which can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best calculated to advance its own happiness—these are the great and important guarantees of the constitution, which the lovers of liberty must cherish, and the advocates of union must ever cultivate. Preserving these, and avoiding all interpolations by forced construction, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as actively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic ocean. The only formidable impediment in the way of its successful expansion (time and space) are so far in the progress of modification, by the improvements of the age, as to render no longer speculative the ability of representatives from that remote region to come up to the capitol, so that their constituents shall participate in all the benefits of federal legislation. Thus it is, that in the progress of time the inestimable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great benefits of our system of government be extended to now distant and uninhabited regions. In view of the vast wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode among us, and assist us in the great work of advancing the standard of civilization, and giving a wider spread to the arts and refinements of cultivated life. Our prayers should evermore be offered up to the Father of the Universe for his wisdom to direct us in the path of our duty, so as to enable us to consummate these high purposes.

There has been no material change in our foreign relations since my last annual message to Congress.

Since the close of your last session,

a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and her Britannic Majesty's minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of the respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending.

It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts of the government will continue to be directed to that end.

It would have given me the highest gratification, in this my last annual communication to Congress, to be able to announce to you the cordial and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the government of Britain, Majestie, which were referred to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that it is of great convenience, however inconvenient it should be with the greatest promptitude, that it must be regarded as cause of regret that any unnecessary delay should be permitted to intervene. It is the pecuniary point of view, the nature of which is altogether insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great nation, but they nevertheless (more particularly the limited class which arises under seizes and detentions of American ships) to coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave trade,) deeply affect the sensibilities of this government and people. Great Britain having recognised her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon this subject, so far as prior to the treaty of Washington, than the delay in making reparation in such of them as plainly within the principle of others, which she has since adjusted.

The injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims, falls with severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other mairs, arising out of the construction of existing treaties, also remain unadjusted and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

We continue to receive assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of all the other European powers with each and all of whom, it is so obviously our interest to cultivate the most amicable relations. Nor can I anticipate the occurrence of any event which would be likely, in any degree, to disturb those relations. Russia, the great eastern power, under the judicious sway of her Emperor, is constantly advancing in the road of science and improvement; while France, guided by the councils of her wise sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of one duration from the internal convulsions which have, through so many years, marred her prosperity; while Austria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, at the other powers of Europe, reap a rich harvest of blessing from the prevalence.

I am happy to inform you that Belgium has, by an arrête royal issued in July last, assimilated the flag of the United States to her own, so far as the direct trade between the two counts is concerned. This measure will prove of great service to our shipping interest—the trade having heretofore been carried on chiefly in foreign bottom. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of her system relating to the tobacco trade, which would deedly benefit the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantage of both countries.

No definitive intelligence has yet been received from our minister, concerning the conclusion of a treaty with the Chinese empire; but enough is known, to induce the strongest hopes that the mission will be crowned with success.

With Brazil our relationship on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between the growing empire and the United States is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that the firmest relations of amity and good will should continue to be cultivated between them.

The people of New Zealand still

withheld, notwithstanding the most per-

severing efforts have been employed by

our charge d'affaires, Mr. Lockford, to

produce a different result, namely in

the case of the brig "More." And the

Congress of Venezuela, though an ar-

angement has been effected between our

minister and the minister of foreign af-

fairs of that government, for the payment

of \$18,000 in discharge of its liabilities

in the same case, has altogether neglec-

ted to make provision for payment.—

It is to be hoped that a sense of justice

will soon induce a settlement of these

claims.

In my last annual message, I felt it to

be my duty to make known Congress,

in terms both plain and eratic, my op-

inion in regard to the warlike hostilities

existing between Mexico and us; which,

since the battle of San Jacinto, has con-

sisted altogether of predatory incursions,

attended by circumstances evolting to

humanity. I repeat, now, what I then said,—that, after eight years of feeble

and ineffectual efforts to rive Texas, it

was time that the war should have ces-

sed. The United States is a direct in-

terest in the question. The contiguity

of the two nations to our territory was

but too well calculated to involve our enemies. Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the belligerents against us; and, as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all that the exhaustion produced by the war subjected both Mexico and Texas, to the interference of other powers; which, without the interposition of this government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities, upon terms honorable alike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war; and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well known dispositions of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made, or proposes to make, formal preparations for invading Texas.—She has issued decrees and proclamations, preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats revolting to humanity; and which, if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings; and it felt it to be due, as well to itself as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican government upon the subject. This was accordingly done as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State to the United States envoy at Mexico. Mexico has no right to jeopardize the peace of the world, by urging any longer a useless and fruitless contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be on this? A war of desolation, such as is now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquillity. It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated, in despite of all efforts on the part of the government to prevent it.

The country is settled by emigrants from the United States, under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico.—Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathize with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participating in their affairs, however energetic the action of government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclination of those numerous tribes leads them invariably to war whenever pretexts exist.

Mexico had no just ground of displeasure against this government or people for negotiating the treaty. What interest of hers was affected by the treaty? She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognized by several of the leading powers of the earth.—She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her government and people decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanence, happiness and glory. What principle of good faith, was then, violated? What rule of political morals trampled under foot? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to conquer Texas had been exhibited, I repeat, by eight (now nine) years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the mean time, Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flowed into her territory, from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between the young republic and herself.—Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength, by adding to her dominions the contiguous provinces of Mexico. The spirit of revolt from the control of the central government has, hitherto, manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessation of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season.—The interests of Mexico, therefore, could not be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty. The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negotiation upon that point could have been undertaken between the United States and Mexico, in advance of the ratification

of the treaty. We should have had no right, no power, no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it, would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance: while to have proposed, in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico. This assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive without setting at defiance your own solemn declaration that that republic was an independent state. Mexico had, it is true threatened war against the United States, in the event the treaty of annexation was ratified. The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat represented in this, the spirit of our people, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimidation.—A war under any circumstances is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it is required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power of our own continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unsustained pretension of a claim by a third power to control the free will of the power with whom we treat,—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that the people of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences sooner than submit to such condition.—But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion, that had the treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. Seeing, then, that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas had adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of annexation, it could not have passively waited its arrival, and permitted a war threatened to have been accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she had done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character influenced the course of the Executive. The treaty which had thus been negotiated, had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which were urged against it, was found to consist in the fact that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in correspondence of considerable length between the minister for foreign relations and our representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texan troops under the command of Major Suiville, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our government; and the forcible entry into the custom house at Bremen's landing, on Red river, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the collector of the customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted, so far as the power of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two governments, in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances, with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

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In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the department for the last four years have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office, a debt of nearly \$500,000 existed against the department, which Congress dischar-

ges the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coastwise and foreign trade, to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our manufactures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers; and additional strength and stability to the Union.—These are the results which would rapidly develop themselves, upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this government in a spirit of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint.

We should interfere in no respect with the rights of any other nations.

These cannot be gathered from the act any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many

ed by an appropriation from the treasury. I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British government is well worthy of imitation in this respect.

Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service have prevailed, accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility on the part of the receiving and disbursing revenues of the government, amounting in the last four years to upwards of \$120,000,000, have been collected and been disbursed, through the numerous governmental agents, without the loss by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection, that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification heightens in no small degree by the fact, that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the people, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our government.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1844.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1844.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Britania we have received our regular files of European papers, and by them we perceive that the "Autumnal Gales," were, if anything, more severe along the eastern coast of the Atlantic, than on the western. The destruction of Marine property was immense.

The Queen continues to visit;—has been to the Isle of Wight, and will go among the Irish.

The "infant" Queen of Spain, is married.

Winter.—There is something in thought of winter, which, to a contemplative mind, awakens sensations, more acutely felt than described. Whether clouds and storms, snow and frost, gloomified the garden of Eden, has never been recorded for the contemplation of the succeeding generations; and should we here assert that the promise of "winter," was made after the flood, thus ends the matter; because there is no proof farther back.

At present, we can say the weather is cold and the river has been frozen over.

The Thermometer has not ranged lower than zero.

Betting on Election.—The practice of betting upon the future result of any thing is wrong, but especially upon elections. Gambling, horse racing, and betting for money or property, leads to evil, and that country is on the broad road to ruin where no preference is made to virtue over vice.

"Thou shalt not covet any thing that is thy neighbor's."

We notice that several shocks of earthquakes, have been felt at different Islands of the sea. The question is, why are the Islands of the sea, more subject to eruptions, &c. than the main land?

POLICY.

There appears to be a great deal of bad policy in vogue at the present time. Every party uses a kind of policy to bring about an ascendency; and, like two armies, the greatest skill is practised, to subdue each other. If there be more than two parties engaged, those promises, offers, and all manner of bargains are as lawful a tender as bank bills. All this is wrong in any government, and tends to corrupt the minds of the people. If a party has not virtue enough in its principles, and wisdom enough in its leaders, to give it triumph, it ought to fail and go into the tomb of the Capulets.

Our country is certainly coming to a crisis, greatly to be dreaded. The animosity, stratagem, and policy, good, or bad, which, like a tornado, sweeps through the nation before and in the great national elections, do not hush into a calm, when the conflict is over; ch. no fresh strength animates fresh opposition, fresh fraud begets fresh friends; and from all appearance, there is no discharge in the war.

All republics have found an incurable malady in party factions; ambition and revenge, will triumph over patriotism and generosity; and then anarchy and confusion, generally sweep the country of liberty and right, and barbarity, degradation, ruin, and wretchedness ensues.

From all appearance, the United States has seen its best days. The friendly spirit that fell on all parts of the country, after the election of a Washington, an Adams, or a Jefferson, like honey dew, is now banished from the asylum of the oppressed, by a sort of *hocus pocus*, kept up by political gypsies. And mark the curiosity, every party has their jugglers and arts of legerdemain. Ruin, depression of business, no confidence in the government, are the outcries, or symptoms; and then the fortune tellers' skill meets your eye in every paper; and in every breeze; and so bewitching are the tactics of glory that might be, that unless your mind is strong enough to bear up an elephant, you will certainly be led to believe that the sun is a large gold button, and that the moon is, *factotum*, a Connecticut green cheese.

Now this is all stuff and stuffing, and unless the people, turn back to the good old principles of 'seventy six,' and honor that liberty which cost some of the best blood of the eighteenth century, they will soon have to mourn over the tomb of independence, and weep among the brambles where freedom once was.

TRADES MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the several Trades, held in the basement of the Masonic Hall, Nov. 26th, 1844, President Taylor being absent, Phineas Richards Esqr. took the chair.

Prayer being made by D. M. Repsher, the chair called for the reading of the report of the committee on charter.

Mr. Orson Spencer, Esqr. rose, and stated that he was not specifically prepared to make a report; but from his knowledge, he could say, that the charter granted us a privilege of making any terms we choose. That to petition the Legislature to grant us a new charter, would be virtually to curtail our own privileges. That the charter was made wisely with a view to make us a great and privileged people. God had moved not only upon the people to prepare a charter, but upon the Legislature to grant it. They have conferred upon us such acts and privileges as they themselves possess, and have given us all they could give. Were the City Council to grant a special charter it would not be more responsible than the Legislature, it could do no wrong in granting a charter inasmuch as it would not be repugnant to the Constitution of this State and of the United States. Some men want to put a misconstruction upon our charter, and would say that we were not created for the Constitution of the State and of the United States, would have us think it meant *laws* of this State and of the United States, but we must not be intimidated by the numerous expositors of the charter. We must abide under its broad shadow. We ought to incorporate if we please for any purpose connected with the peace and prosperity of this City. The gentleman gave a neat speech strongly pleading with the citizens meeting to improve their privileges.

Mr. Hunter, one of the committee, stated that the charter already gave us the privilege to enter into a body to sue and be sued, and to carry it on with propriety. P. Richards, Esqr. said that he had not lately perused the charter, but well recollects what his impression was, when he read the charter he was fully convinced that every privilege connected with any branch of mechanism was herein appended to us, if we curtail any privilege granted us therein, we are unworthy as citizens to hold any privileges under such a charter.

Mr. Roberts enquired, whether the Legislature had expressed any dissatisfaction to our charter.

O. Spencer, Esqr. remarked that the Legislature had never complained that we had infringed the limits of our charter, but that a jealousy existed in reference to our charter.

Mr. D. M. Repsher remarked that there was one exception wherein our charter was no broader than those of Springfield, Alton, and other places, and that was relative to "Agriculture and Manufactures." Mr. R. further enquired of the committee for that part of the report relative to the building of a factory, whether by joint stock or otherwise.

Mr. Hunter said that he was not aware that this was one point to be investigated.

O. Spencer, Esqr. asked for further time to consider the question.

Mr. Repsher gave an outline of the report of a former committee.

P. Richards, Esqr. moved that the committee have another week to report, which was carried.

Mr. Roberts made some remarks as to the uses of the building, whether it could not be appropriated to carriage making and other kinds of business, as well as manufacturing clothes.

P. Richards, Esqr. said that he had made several calculations upon carriage and harness making and a cotton factory, he believed that they would soon bring an immense sum of money to our city—at a moderate calculation each of the above branches, would bring from 50 to 100,000 dollars to this city. We want a paper mill, the paper would have a ready market here and elsewhere. A stove factory is wanted. He believed the time is not far distant when we shall have a picking house, when pork will be brought to town instead of being carried to other markets.

Mr. Roberts went further into details relative to carriage making.

Messrs. Repsher and Roberts made several other remarks.

Mr. Hunter asked if any of the gentlemen engaged at Kimball's furnace were present; he said he wished common courtesy to be extended towards them and hoped they would be encouraged. He said we should encourage our own manufacture. He went to planting corn but made nothing. He has made plows which he sells at 7 dollars each, such has been sold here for ten dollars. He pays good wages.

P. Richards, Esqr. said that patriotism is one of the most available means of helping us, and cited an instance of John Hancock's noble deed of expelling the common enemy of English encroachment. The sacrifice of all his property, and embarked if we would live we must help one another; if we act upon this principle we shall prosper.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday 2d December.

PHINEAS RICHARDS,
Chairman.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Sec pro.

REMEMBER!

Let all delinquents remember that they must stand to paying their taxes or their lands may be sold. You must go to Carthage and answer and save your expense and trouble—Let it not be forgotten. The sooner it is done, the better.

When this is attended to, let this good weather be spent in preparing fencing stuff to repair fences in town and on the prairie, that when Spring opens, farmers and gardeners may be ready for early and active operations.

In England, men will give thirty dollars per acre rent annually for ground, then go to work and spade it up by hand because they may not be able to get a team to plough it with. They will raise enough to pay this enormous rent and support themselves also. Now that land is not so good as our prairie soil, and why not every man that cannot employ himself to better advantage, take his spade (when the frost is out,) and turn over a few acres of land—Better do this than be idle, and then you may put in your seed as early as the season will allow, and not be dependent upon any one. There are many thousands of acres of land on the prairie under fence, but not cultivated. This can afford no profit to the owners. They would much rather it would be cultivated and do somebody good, and at the same time improve the condition of the land, than to let it remain in an uncultivated state.

Let not the complaint be heard, "I have nothing to do." Let those who have more land than they can cultivate themselves give their poor brethren a liberal chance. We are placed here to help one another, and to do good, and things should be arranged that every one who wishes to work may have a proper chance, and those who want work when able, should not eat. If the system were adopted, we should have no paupers who may ask charity, and make him earn what he receives before he gets it, he would stop much imposition, and lessen the number of applicants for charity.

My counsel would be that whenever a person applies for help, that he be set to work immediately by the person to whom he applies, and if he has no work to be done, let him take his applicant to some bad place in the street and let him repair it, if he is an able-bodied man. Avoid, by all means, feeding and pampering idleness. But the sick must be remembered still hazards. If therefore any one has anything to spare, let him not withhold it by saying, I have no work to be done. You must employ him if you have any thing to give him.

I want to see our tanners enlarging their works so as to be able to manufacture all the leather we want ourselves. The way is now, our hides are sold and taken away, and the labor of tanning them is given to somebody else. Then they are brought back to us again in boots and shoes, and we must pay the cash for all this labor with a heavy per cent. profit also. This is bad policy and must not be.

More of these matters anon. O. HYDE.

NOTICE.

Persons wishing to pay their State and County taxes, can leave the amount at the Printing Office within one week of this time, and will take them to Carthage and obtain receipt for them: as we have business there it will save them the trouble of going.—[Ed.]

Terrible Steamboat Explosion—Loss of Life.—We regret to learn that on Wednesday afternoon last, whilst the steam tow-boat Tiger was towing over the bar at the S. W. Pass the barque Marcia, she burst all her boilers, six in number, making a perfect wreck of the boat, even to the guards, and killing three persons and wounding three more slightly. The Marcia was bound for Boston, and we do not learn that she was in any way injured.

The reason why no more were killed, was because all hands had been called off a short time before the accident to haul in the spring cable.—Captain Crowell, the master, was uninjured.

P. Richards, Esqr. moved that the committee have another week to report, which was carried.

The following are the names of the killed:—Capt. Daniel B. Clark, pilot of this city; David Brown, 1st engineer, of New York; A. Snyder, 2d engineer, of Canada. The remains of the two latter were recovered and buried at Hitchcock Island—Clark's body was seen flying in the air at the explosion, and has not been recovered. Such are the particulars so far as we could learn them. The Tiger was owned by Mr. Joseph Clark of this city.—N. O. Picayune, Nov. 16.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The National Intelligencer concludes the extracts from papers laid before the

British Parliament in respect to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

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TERRELL'S CHAMBERS.

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P. Richards, Esqr. said that patriotism is one of the most available means of helping us, and cited an instance of John Hancock's noble deed of expelling the common enemy of English encroachment. The sacrifice of all his property, and embarked if we would live we must help one another; if we act upon this principle we shall prosper.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday 2d December.

PHINEAS RICHARDS,

Chairman.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Sec pro.

REMEMBER!

Let all delinquents remember that they must stand to paying their taxes or their lands may be sold. You must go to Carthage and answer and save your expense and trouble—Let it not be forgotten. The sooner it is done, the better.

When this is attended to, let this good weather be spent in preparing fencing stuff to repair fences in town and on the prairie, that when Spring opens, farmers and gardeners may be ready for early and active operations.

In England, men will give thirty dollars per acre rent annually for ground, then go to work and spade it up by hand because they may not be able to get a team to plough it with. They will raise enough to pay this enormous rent and support themselves also. Now that land is not so good as our prairie soil, and why not every man that cannot employ himself to better advantage, take his spade (when the frost is out,) and turn over a few acres of land—Better do this than be idle, and then you may put in your seed as early as the season will allow, and not be dependent upon any one. There are many thousands of acres of land on the prairie under fence, but not cultivated. This can afford no profit to the owners. They would much rather it would be cultivated and do somebody good, and at the same time improve the condition of the land, than to let it remain in an uncultivated state.

Let not the complaint be heard, "I have nothing to do." Let those who have more land than they can cultivate themselves give their poor brethren a liberal chance. We are placed here to help one another, and to do good, and things should be arranged that every one who wishes to work may have a proper chance, and those who want work when able, should not eat. If the system were adopted, we should have no paupers who may ask charity, and make him earn what he receives before he gets it, he would stop much imposition, and lessen

THE BRAVE BOY.

Two boys of my acquaintance were one day on their way from school, and as they were passing a corn-field in which there were some plum trees full of ripe fruit, Henry said to Thomas,

"Let us jump over and get some plums. Nobody will see us, and we can scud along through the corn and come out on the other side."

Thomas said, "I cannot. It is wrong to do so. I would rather not have the plums than steal them, and I guess I will run along home."

"You are a coward," said Henry, "I always knew you were a coward, and if you don't want any plums you may go without them, but I shall have some very quick."

Just as Henry was climbing the fence, the owner of the field rose up from the other side of the wall, and Henry jumped back and ran off as fast as his legs would carry him.

Thomas had no reason to be afraid. So he stood still, and the owner of the field, who had heard the conversation, between the boys, told him he was very glad to see that he was not willing to be a thief; and then he asked Thomas to step over and help himself to as many plums as he wished! The boy was pleased with the invitation and was not slow in filling his pockets with the ripe fruit.

Which of these boys was BRAVE, the one who called the other a coward, but ran away himself, or the one who said it was wicked to steal, and stood his ground?

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

The brig Chipola, chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society, left this port on Monday afternoon, with about seventy emigrants for Cape Palmas.

Thirty-seven of them were liberated by Mr. Wilson, of Jefferson co., Kentucky, who, accompanied by his wife, was present to witness their departure; twenty-seven were manumitted by the will of the late Miss Harriet B. Thompson, of Mathews county, Va.; two of them were freed by Rev. Henry B. Goodwin, of Charles co., Md., who liberated a large portion of the emigrants who sailed in the Latrobe last year. There were also several on board who had voluntarily offered themselves to the society as emigrants. Owing to the inclement weather, the usual religious ceremonies upon such occasions were omitted; yet it was altogether an interesting scene.

Glass Bottle Factory.—There is now in operation at Pittsburgh a black Glass Bottle manufactory, owned by a Mr. C. Ihmen, which supplies all the markets in the West and South with wine and porter bottles, demijohns, acid jars, flasks, &c. Orders for wine and porter bottles are frequently filled, it is stated, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other markets Eastward. The demijohns are of 6, 5, 4, 2, 1 and 1-2 gallon capacity and are covered with basket work of willow, at the factory, by girls belonging to the families of the blowers. The willow is brought from Germany in large bundles, which cost \$1.25 each in the East.

Poultry over the Stonington Railroad.—42,931 lbs. from Westerly, 3,700 lbs. from Richmond, 20,468 lbs. from South Kingstown, 2,800 lbs. from North Kingstown, were brought up this morning. The whole goes to Boston this afternoon to supply our Massachusetts friends for Thanksgiving. The whole number of lbs. is 69,919. There will be about 5,000 lbs. over the same road for Boston on Monday.—*Providence Transcript*.

Wool-growing in North Carolina.—A gentleman much experienced in this business, who has traveled over the Western States, having had his attention drawn to the Western part of North Carolina, is about to transport his flock of sheep, purchased chiefly in Western Pennsylvania, to Asheville, North Carolina. This move, if successfully followed, will produce great

results in that unproductive region.—*Raleigh Register*.

Safe mode of Blasting.—It is known to many individuals, though not to the public generally, that rocks may be blasted without ramming down powdered brick on the charge. Put a rye straw into the hole; if one be not long enough, use two, running the top of one into the other, tying paper around the joint. Then put in the charge of powder and prime the straw, and then fill up the hole with fine dry sand, without ramming. Nothing more is necessary preparatory to touching the match.—*Boston Cultivator*.

Remarkable destruction of Fish.—The New London News mentions a remarkable fact, which is asserted by fishermen who had just arrived, after an unsuccessful excursion. In returning along the South shore of Long Island, their attention was attracted to the beach, which was literally strewed with the bodies of dead fish, just washed up by the sea. Black fish, congers, lobsters, and crabs, and many other species which inhabit our shores at this season, lay promiscuously on the sand. On examining the well of the smacks, it was discovered that the fish they had taken were also dead. Another smack reports the same singular fact. It is conjectured that there has been a volcanic eruption at sea to cause this general destruction.

Important.—Treaty ratified.—By our latest news from the interior of Texas, we learn that the long talked of Treaty with the Comanches and ten other tribes of wild Indians has been ratified. The Vindicator, published at Washington, says:

"The consumption of this treaty, if kept sacred by both parties, will do more to advance the true interests of the West, than a dozen companies of mounted men. Our prospects are indeed brightening, and if our people will only curb their martial spirit and turn their attention to the soil, our only true source of wealth, Texas must prosper. It is industry alone that makes us happy and contented; and this treaty is, in our opinion, as even that of annexation."

Mexican Steamers.—The steamships says the New York Express, which came in here for repairs some months since still remain snugly moored off the New York, and on Friday night, the 8th instant, a sloop of war of the same nation arrived and anchored near by the steamers. There are various rumors touching the detention of these vessels here, but one plausible one is the danger of being taken prisoners by some Texans, who they fear are on the watch for them, under some name: marauder.

The Commercial Advertiser says: The detention of the Mexican steamers has been solely on the part of their commanders and the Mexican consul, until they received a sum of money to defray the expenses of the extensive repair, both of the Guadalupe and Montezuma; and adds that the Santa Anna, which arrived on Saturday from Vera Cruz, had brought the money for that purpose.

MAHOMEDANS IN TRINIDAD.

Among others who came to see us was a Mahomedan priest, named Emir Samba Makumba, with whom we had an interesting interview, and obtained from him a brief history of himself and his people now resident upon this Island, where they are the family of Henry Day, from whom Dr. Robbins procured it. It is made of Norway Pine, and was probably procured in Holland.

He is about sixty-six years old, hair and beard, which he has allowed to grow long, are white. He wore the habit of his order, a flowing white tunic. Samba could speak several languages; he addressed us in Arabic, pronouncing the benediction of the Mahomedans on those they esteem as people of God. Afterwards he conversed in French, and our friend H. L. Jobty interpreted for us. His countenance was remarkably serene, and although he had been a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, yet his face was lighted with a smile.

He was by descent a chief and a priest among the Mandingoes in Africa, but in early life was taken captive in one of those intestine wars which are unhappily occasioned among the native tribes in Africa by the slave trade. He belonged to the tribe Fulah Tauru, which engaged in a war with six other tribes in Africa to prevent them, as he said, from carrying on the slave trade.

The Mahomedans are forbidden to make slaves of those of their own faith, and when any of their people are concerned in this traffic, they believe their religion requires them to put a stop to it by force. It was for this purpose a war was commenced by the Fulahs against these other tribes, and in this war Samba was taken prisoner and sold as a slave. He was brought to this Island at the age of twenty-one years, and was purchased from a slave ship by a French planter, who gave him the name of Simon Boissiere. Possessing a superior mind, he was soon placed by his master as superintendent of his plantation. Laboring faithfully, and opportunities being afforded him, he soon earned a sufficient sum of money to purchase his freedom. Instigated by his example and advice, others of his countrymen also succeeded in securing their freedom. They then formed themselves

into an association to maintain their religious profession, Samba acting as their priest. Their next effort was to purchase small tracts of land, upon which they erected habitations, and were thus enabled by the produce of their gardens, &c., to support themselves respectfully. Having secured comfortable homes they turned their attention to their suffering brethren in captivity. Liberal subscriptions were made among them for this benevolent object, and when a slave ship arrived at the colony, Samba and his friends were the first on board to inquire for Mandingoes, and if there were any among the captives they ransomed them immediately. Up to the time of the declaration of freedom they had released from bondage upwards of five hundred in Trinidad alone. Their operations were also extended to other islands. There are several hundred of them at present in this island, and although they continue their form of faith and worship, they are noticed for their habits of temperance and exemplary deportment. In this respect they have been as lights to their professing Christian neighbors.

The old man said he mourned over the condition of the Christians world; he regretted that their youth were in danger of being drawn away by the evil practices of the Christians. He thought it was safe to judge people by their actions, and when he saw the Christians holding those of their own faith in slavery, engaging in wars with members of their own church, and addicted to habits of intemperance, all of which the Koran forbids, he thought it was sufficient evidence that the religion of Mahomet was superior to the religion of Anna Bissa, (Jesus Christ.)

We told him we understood the religion of Jesus as forbidding all these practices, but the professors of the religion of Christ did not live up to his precepts.—He inquired 'have you any slaves in your country?' to which we replied nearly three million. At this information he gave a look of astonishment and indignation.

We asked him if he believed the great God who had made all things had placed a witness of himself in the hearts of all men, to teach them what is right and what is wrong; to which he replied, 'Yes, certainly; God has placed his Spirit in man to show him good and evil, and man ought to obey it, for so doing he would please his Maker, and be accepted of him.' He further remarked, 'It is by listening to evil suggestions that he becomes very wicked.' He thought the Christians degraded themselves by selling the Bible, which they consider a standard of religious faith. 'You ought not to sell your religion,' meaning the Bible, 'or take pay for expounding it,' meaning for preaching. 'We sold them . . . and do it we came out of love and good will to see the people of these islands, that we might encourage them to love and good works.'

'Then,' said he, 'you are men of God, and I hope the Lord will bless your labors, and make you useful in spreading his truth in the world.'

It was a pleasure to be with this benevolent individual, who may be looked upon as one of the brightest philanthropists of the age. When we consider the humble sphere in which he has moved, and the limited means at his command for accomplishing a benevolent scheme which had for its object the emancipation of all his countrymen in captivity, (the Mandingo slaves,) and contemplate the success which has attended the labors of Samba and his coadjutors, the brief account of him will be esteemed worthy of record.—*Narrative of a visit to the West Indies.*

The Pyramids.—Mr. Gliddon, in his lectures on Egypt, says the three Pyramids of Gizeh alone represent an amount as follows:

1st,	.	Tons 5,818,000
2d,	.	5,309,000
3d,	.	702,400
		2,859,400

Mr. Gliddon introduced a series of diverting and curious statistical comments, remarking that the Great Pyramid, converted into brick, would build up the whole city of Philadelphia—that the granite contained in it would constuct all the churches and public buildings of the same city of the Keystone State and that the 12,856,490 tons of these the Pyramids, would suffice to build every public dwelling, every church, every post office, at this day comprised in a statistics of the entire state of Pennsylvania.

The New Orleans Crescent records another steamboat accident. On the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock A. M., as the towboat Tiger was taking the ship Marlin, bound for Liverpool, from this port, over the S. W. bar, it burst all her boilers, six in number, destroying everything over the guards. Three men were killed instantaneously, and three others were badly wounded by a shock. All the hands on board were fortunately stationed aft at the time, about half in the spring cable, otherwise, the number of sufferers would have been much greater. The following, as near as we can learn, are the names of the killed:

Daniel B. Clark, pilot, of thierry; David Brown, 1st engineer; Abram Brown, second engineer; the remains of the two latter were found and have been interred on Hitchcock Island near the S. W. pass.

The McMinnville (Tenn.) Gazette announces the death of John A. Ware, the notorious land pirate. Hid at Pikeville, in Bledsoe county, the 1st inst., confessing before his death that he had been guilty of almost every crime save murder.

TWO STORES.—DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he will be all to call and see.

Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

NOTICE.—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on tithing.

WM. CLAYTON,
Recorder.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1844-30-1f

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a Select School on Monday the second day of December next, on Knight Street, about three quarters of a mile east of the Temple.

Tuition for Reading and Writing 17cts. per week.

Geography, Grammer, and Arithmetic, 21cts. per week.

The higher branches of Mathematics, also Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., 25cts.

Tuition to be paid once a month by those who wish to remain in the school.

No reduction made for occasional absence. All kinds of produce, store goods, and even money, (bogus excepted) will be taken for pay.

JESSE HAVEN.

Nauvoo, Nov. 20th, 1844-29-2w.

REMOVAL OF THE NAUVOO SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having removed his school to the large room on the corner of Parley and Carlis Streets, is prepared to receive pupils upon his usual terms, his third quarter will commence on Monday, the second day of December. Persons can enter their children at any time during the term, but it is preferable that they should commence at the beginning of the term when possible. Scholars from the country can have their boarding and tuition on very reasonable terms payable in provisions, wood &c.

He has engaged the services of two competent female assistants, and hopes by the most unwearied diligence to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage hereafter received.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Per quarter of 60 days.

Spelling, reading, and Writing, 22cts.

Arithmetic, Geography, and

Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., 25cts.

Geography, 2,50

Natural Philosophy, 3,00

Book keeping, 4,00

ELI B. KELSEY.

Nauvoo, Nov. 27, 1844-30-3w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of Probate of Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, notifies and requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH.

Adm'r. of Hyrum Smith, deceased.

Nauvoo, Nov. 25, 1844-30-4w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen,

is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

prices:

Quartos half bound plain 1,50

do do do neat 2,00

do do do neat 2,00

Octavo full bound plain 2,50

do do do neat 1,00

do hf bound plain 0,75

do do do neat 1,00

do do do extra 1,37

Twelves full bound plain 62

do do do neat 87

do hf bound plain 50

do do do neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enu-

merated, done on the shortest notice, and

on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 184